

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PEACE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Russia, so long the bugbear of timid diplomats in Western Europe, claims at this hour of the nineteenth century to be an enlightened as well as a mighty power. The traditions of Czesars have been abandoned in all but the broad abstract views which that statesman cherished for the safety and honor of the vast realm to which his genius gave so exalted an influence at the moment when Napoleon I, having trampled all the rest of Europe under foot, recoiled from the banks of the Moskwa in utter dismay before the resistance and self-sacrifice of a people whose martial courage was but the outward symbol of their devotion to their prince and their country.

Another epoch of Russian history came in with the Czar Nicholas, who, in a more progressive expansion with the accession of Alexander to the imperial throne. The ideas which made Peter the Great the leading monarch of his time, in his honest respect for the toiling people and his wise efforts to bestow upon his native land the practical improvements and advantages already acquired by Western nations, have found an advanced interpreter in Alexander, who is recognized by his contemporaries as a man of most amiable disposition in private life, a deep thinker, an accomplished scholar, a wise counsellor, and in all respects a truly able intellect.

The statesman in no doubt already living, who, informed by the true spirit of American foresight and sound sense and imbued with the genuine fervor of Christian freedom, shall utter words at Washington which, re-echoed at St. Petersburg, will impose silence and reconciliation where tumult and discord now trample down the law, and consign thousands to violent death. Such may well be the lofty aim of the two really leading powers of the earth—America and Russia.

Fortunate, indeed, is it, therefore, that such a power, so strong, as well as so enlightened, at its seat of government, and controlled by a man of such exalted views as Alexander, holds the fastnesses of the North and the East of Europe, at a moment so pregnant with the fate of Old World civilization. Her immense political weight is the ballast of the continent, as her sensible policy may yet become its guiding star. Russia in the Old World and the great republic in the New have each a civilizing and ennobling mission. In many respects, although in a different light, they are the complement of each other, and form, even now, the true "balance of power" to steady the nations. In the earlier phase of our national life the Atlantic ocean was the chief scene of commercial activity, but in these latter years our gaze has been directed to a far grander area of enterprise upon the broad Pacific. San Francisco and the noble seaport cities that are springing into vigorous life along the bays and inlets of the Columbia river and Puget Sound look wisely across to the splendid trade of eastward-advancing Russia, which begins to debouch from the abounding waters of the Amoor. The opulent products of Asia roll down to the sea, awaiting the gold and silver of California and her sister States, which thrill back the tidings over wires and rails that never rest to our own glorious Empire City. The hundreds of millions of Orientals who within another generation are to virtually feel the sway of Russia will, through her and with her, gladly hail the splendid increase of American liberty and prosperity. It is such an alliance, as it exists to-day, and as it shall be cemented and developed into joint action in years no longer distant, mankind has substantial guarantee of peace at last.

THE TERRIBLE CARNAGE IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

We learn from authentic sources that the losses of the German armies during the present war have been far greater than the popular estimate, however high that may have rated them; so enormous, in fact, that the Government has not dared to tell the number, fearing that the announcement might cool the martial ardor which now animates the German people, and induce them to demand peace if only for the sake of putting an end to the slaughter. It may be doubted whether in our day the terrible secret will be permitted to leave the archives of the Prussian War Office. As the Prussians have generally been the attacking party, and their needful power to be in the hands of the victor, the secret treaty between France and Austria, by the terms of which the latter power was to send an invading force of two hundred thousand men into Prussian Silesia on the signal of a victory gained by France on the right bank of the Rhine, Russia, without wading through the tedium of diplomatic forms, promptly signified her determination to oppose any such extension of the area of the war. Her remonstrance was emphatic and it was heeded. Austria withdrew from her equivocal attitude, and any demonstration that she may now attempt can only be for the benefit of peace, unless the Prussian Government has come to the doubtful conclusion of braving the opinion of all Europe. In a few words, then, the bearing of the Czar and his counsellors has been equally wise, dignified, and benignant—worthy of a great sovereign and a mighty people in a juncture of vast responsibility. Again, after the terrible collapse of the French Empire at Sedan, Alexander once more, even while complimenting King William of Prussia on his prouder success, interceded for the sake of moderation and peace in the present instance. They were precisely the attacked and, many will say, had long been the menaced party, and had the right to end the contest in the shortest possible manner. Rather let the blood of the tens of thousands of slaughtered Germans and Frenchmen who sleep beneath the soil of Alsace and Lorraine rest upon the head of the wicked instigator of the war. King William is said to have been affected to tears when he heard of the needless loss of life in Von Steinmetz's corps before Metz; but he has yet to hear that Louis Napoleon has exchanged emotion over any graver cause than his own downfall or the humiliation of France.

GRANT ATTACKED BY HIS FRIENDS.

From the N. Y. World.

The Philadelphia Press of Thursday makes the headlong publication by President Grant of the correspondence between himself and ex-Secretary Cox the occasion of a most bitter and biting attack upon the President and his administration. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Cox was called from Ohio to Washington by President Grant of his own motion and in fulfillment of his own promise that he would be able to manage his administration without consulting "the politicians" of his party.

So little of a "politician" in the radical sense was Mr. Cox that the Press now declares him to have been a "defender and apologist of Andrew Johnson while that illustrious personage was rioting in all sorts of recklessness to overthrow the Republican party and finally the Government itself." Of course this language, being done into English, means that Mr. Cox, though a Republican by conviction, was indisposed, like Senator Fessenden, Senator Grimes, Senator Tremain, and other rational leaders of that party, to lend his countenance to the mad and lawless attempt of the body of his party to overthrow, in the person of Andrew Johnson, the legal independence and the just influence of the Federal Executive.

Doubtless it was in the conviction that this was true of Mr. Cox that President Grant invited him to a seat in his Cabinet. It has been alleged, indeed, by enemies of the President that his only reason for offering such a place to Mr. Cox was his strong personal friendship for that gentleman.

But to accept this story would be to condemn the President as one of the weakest and most unwise men of the United States, the utmost admiration for the character of Washington and his brother soldiers and patriots, and to predict a brilliant future for this republic. His successor now on the imperial throne has, from first to last, manifested similar sentiments, and has practically illustrated them upon every proper occasion. In 1861 Alexander resisted all the blandishments of Napoleon III, who tried every means to win him over to a European coalition against us. In doing so he spoke of our Union as "a blessing and a necessity to mankind."

ment, honestly by the hands of honest men. That Mr. Cox in his department has endeavored to meet this expectation under which we assume that he came to Washington at first has not, we believe, been called in question by any one until the present moment, nor do we perceive that it is now called in question. To question it would be to attack the administration of President Grant in a vital point, since the correspondence between President Grant and Mr. Cox, published with the consent if not by the order of the President, clearly proves that upon all public questions arising in his department Mr. Cox was in the habit of freely and fully conferring with the President. What the Philadelphia Press now charges upon the President is that, after an eighteen months' experience of "honesty" in the Department of the Interior, he made up his mind that it either never had been or had ceased to be the "best policy." The Press distinctly charges the President with making up his mind to this effect when it states that he "interposed his executive authority" to arrest the course of business in the Department of the Interior in the case of a certain Mr. McGarran, described by Mr. Cox as "a fraudulent claimant, who had twice been foiled and defeated in his fraud by the highest court in the nation." If President Grant was justified in originally selecting Mr. Cox to administer the Department of the Interior, such language used by Mr. Cox in reference to a case of long standing before him should have been sufficient to determine the responsibility of the action in the matter wholly and finally upon Mr. Cox himself.

That it did not have this effect upon the President's mind can only be explained upon one of two theories, either that Mr. Cox was not originally worthy of the office to the acceptance of which he was eagerly provoked by President Grant, or President Grant was not sincere in making Mr. Cox believe when he called him to Washington that he would be allowed to administer his office honestly and conscientiously.

Or, President Grant having originally intended and expected to administer the Government honestly, according to the measure of his own ability and of the ability of his adviser, has gradually abandoned his original intention and expectation, and come to the conclusion that he may as well deal with power as the opportunity of profit.

Upon either of these suppositions the conduct of President Grant in this matter has been clearly and utterly unworthy of an upright man, a man of character, or a man of intelligence. It demands, and we are sure it will receive, the most thorough and searching investigation.

IS THE TIDE TURNING?

From the N. Y. Times.

The recapture of Orleans is a success the moral effect of which in France cannot be over-estimated. It shows the first substantial achievement of a gloomy and unbroken series of reverses. It has, moreover, been gained by freshly-organized and imperfectly disciplined troops, and will do more than six months of drilling to infuse confidence into the men hastily collected from the farm and workshop to defend their country in the hour of her darkest trial. Defeat after defeat has failed to break the spirit of the French nation. They have refused to believe that the grandsons of the men who, a hundred years ago, carried the victorious eagles over Europe, and left the memory of their conquest from the Elbe to the Adriatic, could have so degenerated as to be subdued in a single campaign. The rest of the world has looked on in wonder at the collapse of a great nation, but has long ago concluded that the wisest course for the rulers of France was to bow to the inevitable. The first achievement of the Army of the Loire makes the prospect of their doing so more distant than ever, and by arousing the emulation of the garrison of Paris, the Army of the North, and the other sections of the national defenders that are sufficient to appear in the field, they have led to partial success, whose effect in prolonging the war is as certain as their final result is doubtful.

No sane man out of France believes that, single-handed, she can shake off the iron grasp of the invader. Time is against the Prussians, in so far that it brings them nearer to the rigors of winter; but time is also against France, as it brings Paris face to face with approaching starvation. There is a specious sort of promise in the idea of the armies slowly organizing in the provinces being marched simultaneously to the relief of Paris, and operating against the besiegers in conjunction with the four hundred thousand men behind the walls. But, admitting that the soldiers of the Republic may compare with those of Germany in what General Trochu calls the motive power of an army, i. e., in devotion, self-sacrifice, and discipline, how inferior they are in what the same authority defines as the mechanism or material force need not be stated. The soldiers of the Empire were inferior to their opponents in both these essential requisites, and while the patriotic aspect which the struggle has now assumed may supply them with what was wanting of the first, it would require years to remove their inferiority in the second.

After all the signs of a gleam of returning success to France will be its effect upon the great powers who are watching with profound interest the progress of the conflict. Coming at such a time, the somewhat unceremonious rebuff administered by Count Bismarck to Austria may lead to important results. We have previously expressed an opinion that there were diplomatic reasons behind the refusal of the Provisional Government to accept the Prussian terms of armistice. The obvious coolness which at present exists between Prussia and both Austria and Russia leads to the belief that communications boding no good to the Prussian plan of conquest have passed between these powers and France. To aid in establishing a republic would be a very ungrateful task to both the empires, but the apparent impotence of the French people themselves has hitherto been the most powerful obstacle to any foreign alliance. A conviction that personal interest and international policy alike favored intervention might have overcome the first scruple: nothing but some proofs to the contrary would dissipate the second. No one can doubt that Austria views with serious and well-grounded alarm the rapid accomplishment of Prussian supremacy in Germany. Indications have not been wanting that closer relations have been lately forming between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. While Russia, personally, has less to fear from a victorious Germany than she would have had from a French Empire which had secured the left bank of the Rhine, she cannot be insensible to the danger of the Pan-Germanism which justifies the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine being extended to her Baltic provinces, and may likewise feel little disposed to see France sink to the level of a second-rate Power. That any actual alliance has been formed between

either of the Eastern Powers and France, is as a piece of news obviously unfounded. But that there are some indications pointing that way is no less clear.

THE REPEATERS AND THEIR BACKERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

How completely the Democratic party in this city has chosen to identify itself with fraudulent voting and false counting of votes, those who do not habitually read their journals can hardly realize. The recent acts of Congress, which had no other object and could have had no other effect than to prevent and punish illegal voting and misconduct, have been fought by that party with desperate and untiring malignity. Day after day have they been stigmatized, in connection with the President's enforcement thereof, as an invasion of State rights—a conspiracy to subvert the right of suffrage—the interposition of bayonets to drive the Democratic voters from the polls, etc., etc. Yet not for years before have the legal electors of our city enjoyed such facilities for polling their votes as at the election of this week. No "nagro troops," nor white troops, were anywhere visible; none would in any case have been employed unless in defense of the rights of legal voters against fraud and violence. It never before was so easy for a legal voter to register as this fall; it never before was so easy for a registered legal voter to vote exactly as he saw fit. Never before were ruffians and ruffianism more thoroughly overawed; never before did legal electors so generally exercise their right unmolested and unimpeded. Up to this hour, not one of our city's 140,000 legal voters has complained that he was precluded from registering, or being duly registered, from voting as he deemed best.

But, in spite of our Republican feuds and quarrels, which impelled the nomination of rival Republican candidates in several districts and so paralyzed us that a full quarter of our votes were not polled, Hoffman's majority in 1868 was reduced by no less than 17,000 votes. We believe he had as many legal votes as in 1868; yet his aggregate in the city is cut down more than 25,000 votes, in defiance of the most desperate efforts and a lavish expenditure of public money. There were not less than ten thousand men receiving pay from the city's treasury when our late election was held, and who would not have been on the city's pay-rolls had there been no election this fall. Bow-lards, street-sweeping, street-opening, street-paving with Nicolson or other devices, Central Park, Croton water—in short, everything municipal—were made to swell the long array of Tammany electioneers and voters. And yet, with all manner of drumming, cannonading, rocket-firing, and immense out-door meetings night after night, Hoffman's vote is reduced from 112,522 to not far from 86,000.

The repeater is a public enemy. He is a felon and a traitor—as dangerous as and baser than any rebel ardent to subvert by blood and fire the liberties of his country. He ought to be hunted down like a wolf and made to realize that his crime is regarded with universal detestation and abhorrence. Yet here is a great party, which hires cunning lawyers to pettifog the case of these villains and exhaust every legal quibble in the hope of screening them from justice! Is it not clear that they who do this are morally as guilty as the criminals they conspire to shield from punishment? Who does not see that the party which thus makes itself the accomplice and "fence" of repeaters knows right well that they are its useful servants, and that it is their partner in guilt!

THE MISSOURI REVOLUTION.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Missouri had a political earthquake on the 8th instant. The effects were tremendous. The solid ground of administration supremacy in that State was broken up, and through the yawning gaps a proud party, like Korah and his troop, have gone down fathoms deep. The Missouri election is the most remarkable political revolution of the age. President Grant staked all that he had to give on the issue, and lost. Never in policy more intricate than this. He had a hundred and a half million dollars at his disposal, and he meddled in the election. He might have kept out of it had he chosen. But, either through ignorance of the state of politics in Missouri, or yielding to the bad counsels of weak and unscrupulous men, he stepped down from that high platform of non-interference in State issues which the President of the United States ought always to stand upon (and he has done it many times before) and threw the whole might of his official influence and patronage with the McClurg party. Every office-holder who would not sell out his principles for Government pay was ousted from office. To the honor of human nature, many there were who would not barter away their sincere convictions for Presidential sops, and who put their heads under the executioner's axe without fear or regret. It was a reign of terror; and, as such reigns always do, elicited many noble examples of courage and self-sacrifice. The crime for which these men were punished was that of daring to differ from the Washington powers on the questions of revenue reform and amnesty. Mr. Gratz Brown is as good a Republican as ever President Grant was, or any of the flock of the "faithful"; but he did not believe that the management of the national finances was the height of human wisdom, and that the denial of a general amnesty to the South was other than a piece of mean illiberality, unworthy of this era and this great people. He would have corrected the errors of Republicanism within the strict party lines. But the administration foolishly chose to force him into an attitude of hostility to the Republican party; and persecuted him and his friends with greater venom than if they had been out-and-out Democrats. To his side the Democratic party of the State rallied. Differing from Mr. Brown in many matters, they yet fully agreed with him upon the necessity of revenue reform of the South. In those particulars his fight was theirs. The blood of every martyr decapitated by Presidential orders for the inexcusable offense of daring to call his soul his own became the quickening seeds of the new revolution, which has borne the wondrous fruits of from 35,000 to 40,000 majority for Brown. To measure the extent of this political transformation, compare the result with that of the gubernatorial election only two years ago, when the now defeated McClurg received a majority of 19,327. Such is the lesson taught to the men at Washington who seek to coerce freemen into the narrow traces of a so-called partyship. One can often see in such slow-moving changes, as these daily going on the surface of the earth, the transforming processes which have made geological epochs in the past. And so, in this great political alteration in Missouri, we discern the more swiftly-acting forces which are to modify, radically, the national parties of this country. Let men look to Missouri if they would learn how the political revolution of the future is to be brought about. It is to be by the coalition of fair, moderate men of all parties on vital public questions like those of amnesty, revenue

reform, and juster tariffs. Old party bonds must be snapped and trampled in the dust. The terms "Republican" and "Democratic" must be stripped of their ancient mythical meaning. Under either of those party names, or neither, the men of the republic must be willing to join hands and work together for the public good. Two years ago Missouri was as strong an administration State as any other. Little did the party in power think that in that short time the people would pass under the control of those who benevolent are to be its most implacable enemies. What is to prevent other States from making revolutions? Nothing. If Missouri can do it, so can Illinois, and Ohio, and every other administration stronghold in the Union. And it is not improbable that they will—unlike as such events now seem to superficial observers. There are many thousands of Republicans in every State which now rolls up its heavy majorities to the Washington order, who share fully Gratz Brown's views of finance and commercial policy, and amnesty. Every day makes their antipathy to the administration more intense; and it only needs the sudden outleaping of bold leaders to call to their standard enough dissatisfied Republicans, with Democratic minorities, to revolutionize the nation. That it needs revolutionizing in these respects is evident to all whose vision is not obscured by selfish personal interests and the scales of partisan slavery. Missouri points out the way and leads in it. How long before the Great West will follow, and the nation be re-deemed?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No Disappointment—No Ridiculous Instances. Does not contain any of the Poisonous Ingredients of the Hair Dyes now in vogue. It is sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warrants free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the teeth, cures Scurvy, Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of the Gums! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dealers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extingisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAIGE, 530 N. No. 118 MARKET ST., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 21 71

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 3, 1870. Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH STREET, until November 30, 1870, for items one, two, and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:

- 1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the buildings at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in or upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
3. For lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per linear foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard brick, per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For unressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For unressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per linear yard of given weight.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
Full and particular information may be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., at his office, No. 208 S. SIXTH STREET, by order of the Commission. JOHN RICE, President. CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 115

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY CO., No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until and including the 30th day of November 1870, for the construction of the National Railway, extending from the city of Philadelphia to Yorkville, on the Delaware river; and the Millstone and Preston Railroads and certain other railroads connecting there-with and forming, with said connections, a continuous line from the city of Philadelphia to the Hudson river, opposite the city of New York. Plans and specifications may be had and examined at the office of the National Railway Company, also at the office of J. E. CULVER, Engineer, No. 25 MONTGOMERY STREET, Jersey City, on and after the 10th of November. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. HENRY M. HAMILTON, MATTHEW HARRIS, JACOB HEGEL, A. S. LIVINGSTON, CHARLES W. DUFY, Committee. 11 9 1487

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 300,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in lots of the Navy Yards at Charleston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," and they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the full quantity of each yard, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

The full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfied. The contractor will be required to sign the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfied. The contractor will be required to sign the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfied.

The 300,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 35,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, outboard timbers, etc., the contractor to designate books, all siding 14 to 20 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.

The contractor to designate the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions of 10 to 15 inches, and the books siding 14 and 16 inches.